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CHINA.

SHANGHAI.[a]

By Consul General Thomas Sammons, March 30.

The gross value of the trade of Shanghai in 1917 amounted to $591,837,495, being an increase of $118,674,705 over 1916. In haikwan taels, as stated in the Chinese customs returns, the increase was 8,987,166 taels, the greater gold dollar increase being due to the comparative higher value of the tael in 1917. Of the foreign trade of China, which was above the billion-dollar mark, Shanghai handled $415,589,461—or about 40 per cent. The United States imported twice as much from Shanghai as any other two countries—a total of $110,117,833 in 1917.

While the exports of Shanghai to the United States were more than twice the value of any other two countries combined, the sales of Japan to China were approximately twice as much as both those of the United States and Great Britain. Including British India and Hongkong with Great Britain's activities, Japan takes second place in the imports of Shanghai. Hongkong, however, handles the goods of various countries, including the products of the United States.

Shanghai's Foreign Trade by Countries.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of Shanghai with the principal foreign countries in 1917:

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total trade.
British India	$21,642,935	$6,096,304	$27,739,239
France	1,750,995	25,563,790	27,314,785
Great Britain	47,667,917	21,125,874	68,793,791
Hongkong	19,467,906	16,039,507	35,507,413
Japan	74,378,083	34,693,113	109,071,196
Russia	261,075	8,116,599	8,377,674
United States	32,729,370	77,388,463	110,117,833
All other countries	16,389,428	12,278,102	28,667,530
Total	214,287,709	201,301,752	415,589,461

Gross and Net Trade of Shanghai.

The gross value of the trade of the port exceeded the record figures of 1916. The gross and net values of the trade of Shanghai for 1916 and 1917 are shown in the following statement, compiled from the returns of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

[a] The value of the haikwan tael used in this report is $0.8283 for 1916 and $1.02 for 1917.

Imports and exports.	1916	1917
Imports of foreign goods:		
From foreign countries	$171,486,875	$214,287,700
From Chinese ports	4,991,942	4,696,110
Total foreign imports	176,478,817	218,983,819
Reexports of foreign goods:		
To foreign countries	7,285,061	8,198,575
To Chinese ports	99,464,563	119,699,354
Total foreign reexports	106,749,624	127,897,929
Net total foreign imports	69,729,193	91,085,890
Imports of Chinese products	195,749,972	229,931,547

Imports and exports.	1916	1917
Reexports of Chinese products:		
To foreign countries	$131,889,734	$137,583,024
To Chinese ports	35,340,193	44,416,894
Total Chinese reexports	167,229,927	181,999,918
Net total Chinese imports	28,520,045	47,931,629
Exports of Chinese products of local origin:		
To foreign countries	45,313,298	63,718,728
To Chinese ports	55,620,703	79,203,401
Total exports of local origin	100,934,001	142,922,129
Gross value of the trade of the port	473,162,790	591,837,495
Net value of the trade of the port	199,183,239	281,939,648

Shipping at Shanghai.

Shipping conditions are growing steadily worse and, in view of the requirements of the Allies during the present year, little improvement can be expected, although the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.) has decided to put four additional steamers, aggregating about 80,000 tons, on the Pacific run, the same to be withdrawn from the European route.

The following table shows the nationality and total tonnage of steam vessels entered and cleared at Shanghai during the years 1916 and 1917:

Nationality.	1916	1917	Nationality.	1916	1917
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
American	287,568	404,787	Russian	284,349	133,635
British	6,599,503	5,579,439	Swedish	59,240	26,692
Danish	110,048	97,704	Chinese	3,259,252	3,188,648
Dutch	112,094	218,665	All other countries	2,677	73
French	423,866	409,131			
Japanese	5,230,706	5,215,963	Total	16,538,374	15,377,013
Norwegian	169,071	111,276			

Shanghai Industrial Prosperity—Large Dividends.

In general, the importers and coal merchants, the latter mostly natives, enjoyed an exceptionally prosperous year; dealers in iron and steel were also successful. The piece goods and yarn trade was speculative; successful dealers cleared profits at the expense of the unsuccessful. Bankers had a satisfactory year.

In the export lines, tea merchants made slight profits according to the latest reports, principally from teas shipped to the United States. Silk merchants came out about even.

Enterprises that paid large dividends during the year were: Ewo Spinning & Weaving Co., 40 per cent; Kung Yik Cotton Mill, 20 per cent; and the International Cotton Mill, 16 per cent; the new Engineering and Shipbuilding Works paid dividends and bonuses aggregating 40 per cent. The reports of other public enterprises are not yet available, but indications point to a generally successful year.

Rubber investments have depreciated during the year in sympathy

with the fall of the price of gold, combined with the lower price of rubber ruling.

New Electrical Equipment Purchased in United States.

The electrical undertaking operated by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement resulted in a net profit of 469,915 taels ($479,313) during the year. This result would have been greater had it not been for the very high cost of coal, although, as intimated elsewhere, the cost of electricity was increased during the year to partly offset this increased cost of coal.

Extensions to the plants are being carried out to meet the increased demands for electricity, but such extensions have been seriously handicapped by the inability to secure electrical machinery and equipment through conditions brought on by the European war. While it has been customary to place equipment orders, generally speaking, in Great Britain, in this instance a 20,000-kilowatt turbo-alternator, valued at £94,000 sterling ($457,450), will come from the United States. It was stated, in connection with placing this order, that a lower price might have been quoted on British products, but that the American machinery was considered more suitable and desirable even at a higher figure.

Several smaller orders were also placed in the United States, and the estimated expenditure to be incurred in 1918 amounts to approximately $1,500,000.

General Building Activities—Open-Air Amusements.

Despite the high cost of construction materials, building operations during 1917 continued unabated. There were 13,030 permits issued, as against 12,776 in 1916. Among the more important buildings completed or nearing completion are two large Chinese department stores and a hotel, a block of shops on Nanking Road, and a splendid concrete building on the Bund owned by the Yangtze Insurance Association (British).

A British firm (Hall & Holtz, Ltd.), operating a large department store, has just completed a modern, up-to-date bakery. It is built of concrete and brick, with cement facing and floors. The interior walls are covered with white glazed tile. The ovens are said to be of the latest patterns, with a capacity of 9,000 pounds of bread an hour. The ovens were imported from England.

Foochow Road as a place of entertainment for the native population has declined in popularity and, following the success resulting from the construction of a very large building for the entertainment of Chinese a year or so ago on Nanking Road, the principal foreign business street of Shanghai, another building of the same character was constructed during the year on Avenue Edward VII, another important street. The open-air amusements connected with these new places, such as merry-go-rounds, aerial flights, etc., appeal to the Chinese and are rapidly drawing them away from the old-style tea houses where Chinese theatrical performances and cinematographs were the only amusements. These latter forms of amusements are to be had in the new buildings, but the outdoor amusements provided are added popular attractions.

American Kerosene Trade—Iron and Steel.

Shortage of steamers from the United States and consequent high freight have made it possible for other countries to capture part of the American kerosene trade. The imports of this product from the United States decreased during the year by 14,252,281 gallons, the decrease in value being $1,530,364. Sumatra absorbed the largest part of this loss, its gain being 10,780,595 gallons. War-time conditions tend to interfere with established trade of this kind, particularly in cases where British employees have been called to the colors. In this way the staff strength of the chief agencies for the sale of American kerosene has been seriously impaired. So far as practicable matters of this nature are being adjusted consistent with actual war-time demands.

The imports of steel during 1917 show some improvement over 1916, but the volume falls far short of a normal year's consumption. Buying was irregular. The more venturesome native dealers bought heavily before the substantial rise in steel commodities, and realized handsome profits. Striking evidence of the prosperity of the native iron and steel merchants is shown by the fine fireproof warehouses and shops that line the Soochow Creek (North), and other substantial establishments in the French Concession. The net result of the year's trade has been the material improvement in the credits of all native merchants, which should react favorably on the further introduction and larger purchase of American steel products.

America's entry into the world war and subsequent embargoes and conservation lists have hindered the freer purchase of steel, for had American exporters been free to ship during 1917 the importations in this line of business would have reached their normal level.

American hardware, though only recently pushed, has made tremendous headway, and there is no question but that American products in this line will always be in demand in the oriental trade.

The Lumber Trade—Food Products in Demand.

The imports of softwood lumber declined more than 29,000,000 square feet in 1917, but the value remained about the same as in 1916. The imports of Oregon pine during the year were approximately 20,000,000 square feet, and were sold at profitable rates, in spite of high cost, as the demand was greater than the supply. Native lumbers, principally from Antung, were brought in to replace the shortage of Oregon pine. It is the opinion of local dealers that, when normal times return, Oregon pine will take its place again in the lumber trade, as no wood has been found that can replace it satisfactorily.

In food products American goods have enjoyed a good trade with a steady demand throughout the year, and it is felt that from now on American products will more than hold their own in this market. The shutting out of European foodstuffs has extended the opportunities of the American producers, but they, in turn, are now confronted by the same difficulties and are not able to meet the demand on account of the embargo placed on practically all foodstuffs.

It is the opinion of local American wholesale houses that American food products will always be in demand, that the Chinese and foreign consumers appreciate their value, and that the unfounded prejudice which had been the stumbling block to the introduction of

American products in former years has now been removed once for all.

Piece Goods and Yarn—Silk Trade.

As the European war progressed, so did the difficulties of importers here, until at the present time prices for cotton and woolen goods are three times their value in 1914. While European goods suffered in consequence, Japanese spinners profited, as evidenced by increased imports of Japanese drills, jeans, sheetings, shirtings, and flannelettes. Great obstacles were also experienced in the importation of Indian yarn and cotton, due to the scarcity of tonnage and the difficult working of the rupee exchange. The price of American cotton was high during the year, and very little found its way to this port. As stated above, Japanese cotton manufacturers have made considerable progress, as practically their only competitors were the local mills which, as mentioned previously, have made a very good showing during the year. The arrivals of American piece goods have been confined to a few light-weight sheetings and some cotton flannels.

The total exports of silk from Shanghai in 1917 amounted to 79,025 bales, against 77,642 bales for 1916. Of the quantity exported the United States took 9,016 bales white rereels, 13,220 bales white steam filatures, and 9,105 bales of tussah silks. Great Britain bought 2,549 bales of white raw and rereels. France absorbed 4,044 bales of white raw and rereels and 2,243 bales of raw yellow. Quantities were also sent to Italy, Switzerland, India, and the Levant. Hongkong and other China coast ports and Russia took the remainder.

The season, as mentioned in previous reports, commences June 1 and ends May 31. The results of the first eight months of the raw-silk trade have been disappointing and threaten to continue so for the rest of the season. The quality of the silk was excellent, but prices were excessive and, at certain periods, impossible, owing to the extraordinary high price of silver. Shortage of tonnage has deterred exporters from carrying stocks, with the result that large stocks were left in the hands of the reelers.

The following table, compiled from the Chinese Maritime Customs records, shows the quantity of raw silk exported to foreign countries during the past three years, with an estimate of the percentage taken by each country in 1917:

Class.	1915	1916	1917	Percentage exported in 1917 to—
Raw:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
White	723,080	636,400	380,825	France, 33; India, 26½; Turkey, Persia, etc., 16; Great Britain, 11; Italy, 2½; Hongkong, 4.
Yellow	1,562,105	1,627,600	1,658,200	India, 70; Turkey, Persia, etc., 15; France, 10½.
Rereeled, including from dupions.	2,787,360	2,061,467	2,050,357	United States, 54½; France, 24; Great Britain, 16.
Steam filature	4,898,183	4,352,800	4,588,776	France, 54½; United States, 10½.
Raw, wild	3,173,948	1,452,533	1,570,285	United States, 81½; Japan, 9; France, 7.
Cocoons, including waste yarn	4,221,820	3,243,067	4,029,216	Japan, 44; France, 31; Italy, 10; United States, 5; Great Britain, 4.
Waste	12,499,800	14,176,933	9,518,571	France, 41; Great Britain, 20; Italy, 13; United States, 12½.
Cocoon refuse	5,544,760	5,587,467	3,647,687	France, 51; Italy, 32½; Japan, 9.
Total	35,411,066	33,138,267	27,413,917	

Coal Production, Prices, and Stocks Held Over.

The imports of Japanese coal increased in value by more than $5,000,000, although the increase in quantity was only 75,264 tons. The question of coal supply during the year has been the subject of considerable correspondence in the local press. Owing to its high price the Shanghai Coal Guild (a Chinese association) has been criticized for taking advantage of the public as proven by the record stocks held at the end of the year, which are said to be in the neighborhood of 300,000 tons. In November the chairman of the Shanghai Coal Guild made the following statement:

The total consumption in Shanghai amounts to nearly 1,500,000 tons, 90 per cent of which must be brought here by steamer as the following figures show: Japanese, 800,000; Kaiping, 500,000; Indo-China, 50,000; and Shansi, Hankow, etc., 150,000; total 1,500,000 tons. About 70 per cent of this total is used as bunker coal and by factories, 20 per cent is reexported or used in the surrounding country, and 10 per cent used for domestic purposes.

As long as freight rates remain at their present level, the only means by which prices could be brought down in Shanghai would be to bring to our market large quantities of Chinese coal, either from the neighborhood or from the Yangtze Valley, as it is impossible for the small proportion which we receive now to have any influence on prices. Unfortunately, mining, especially in China, is a very slow proposition, and it is impossible to expect any relief from the mines near-by. To start with they are few in number, and most of them are worked by crude processes; the outputs are small and orders amounting to tens of thousands of tons can not be filled. To increase the output of these mines would entail a considerable amount of work in getting new machinery—if enough of it could be produced.

It will be a long time before coal can be brought in sufficient quantities to relieve the situation. To replace actual stocks of Japanese coal would cost c. i. f. 34 yens at present rate of exchange (about $25 Mexican), to which has to be added duty and other landing charges. It must also be remembered that coal as received contains a minimum of 30 per cent dust, which is sold at $10 Mexican per ton. Indo-China coal—with the exception of Hongay coal—costs $23.50 Mexican c. i. f. plus local expenses as stated above.

The fact that somebody can sell Hongay (Tongking) coal $3 Mexican cheaper than the guild does not by any means prove the existence of a squeeze when one knows that forward contracts were possible. Anybody could have placed an order for forward delivery not so very long ago when coal was much cheaper and not only undersell us, but now even make a much bigger profit than we do. For instance the Municipal Council contracted a year ago for the whole of 1917 and are now being supplied at a loss of 10 taels per ton to the contractor.

With these facts placed before the public, it will be perceived that unprecedented industrial activity, lack of tonnage, and high wages in the mines are the only factors responsible for the high cost and shortage of coal.

The high cost of coal used for household purposes during the year affected the cost of living in Shanghai possibly more than the advanced price of any other one article. The price per ton in 1915 for the best grade of Japanese coal was $12.50 Mexican ($5.50 gold), but in 1917 it rose to $28 Mexican ($19.50 gold) per ton. The increased cost of coal has also caused increases in the price of gas and electricity by 30 and 40 per cent, respectively.

Increased and Decreased Imports.

Imports of automobiles and accessories, chiefly from the United States, increased by $190,065. The number of motor cars and other motor-driven vehicles in the International Settlement in Shanghai up to December 31, 1917, were: Public cars, 96; trade cars, 19; lorries and vans, 29; private cars, 713; cycles, 132; making a total of 989; to these should be added about 200 in the French Settlement,

making a total of 1,189. In 1914 the total in the two settlements did not exceed 600.

Condensed and other forms of canned milk, chiefly from the United States, advanced by $159,874. Electrical material imports remained about stationary, the only item worth mentioning being insulated and vulcanized wire, which improved by $170,766.

Electric power station machinery increased by $361,078, most of this item being for the Shanghai Municipal Electric Station; cow leather from Hongkong and the Straits Settlements by $293,024; soap, which came chiefly from Great Britain and Japan, by $819,351; of woolen manufactures, coatings and serges increased by $268,617, principally from Great Britain, though increasing quantities are now coming from the United States.

Tongking anthracite coal decreased by $139,364, due to high freights and the higher price at which it is sold, and consequent stricter economy by consumers. Cotton and spinning machinery declined by $194,140, difficulty in securing plant and parts ordered accounting for the decrease. Plain galvanized iron sheets dropped by $446,119; printing paper decreased by $672,216. In general, the decreases are attributed to the difficulty of procuring supplies due to the shipping situation.

The following table shows the quantities of some of the articles imported, the increased or decreased values of which amounted to $500,000 or more:

Articles.	1916	1917	Articles.	1916	1917
INCREASED IMPORTS.			DECREASED IMPORTS.		
Cigarettes.....thousands..	3,697,636	3,976,311	Cotton:		
Coal, Japanese.....tons..	834,482	909,746	Shirtings, gray, English.....pieces..	1,258,726	1,252,562
Cotton:			Yarn—		
Drills, Japanese, pieces.....	141,665	263,775	Indian...pounds..	77,025,333	74,805,733
Flannelettes...pieces..	261,150	329,474	Japanese....do....	51,048,000	35,942,667
Italians, fast black, pieces.....	663,206	693,093	Lumber, softwood..sq. ft..	74,930,999	45,421,100
Sheetings, fast.pieces..	182,300	655,945	Paper, cap.....pounds..	13,127,067	2,483,333
Shirtings—			Kerosene oil, American, gallons.....	32,091,716	17,839,455
Gray.....do....	214,303	655,126	Tobacco leaf.....pounds..	11,728,267	10,635,733
White.....do....	154,877	243,417			
Velvets and velveteens, yards.....	1,012,816	2,628,095			
Paraffin wax.....tons..	8,207	9,976			
Kerosene, Sumatran, gallons.....	6,610,846	17,391,441			
Sugar, all kinds.....tons..	124,134	141,775			

Destination of Tea Shipments.

The results to native tea merchants, on the whole, were better than were anticipated, owing chiefly to the teas sold to American buyers. The embargo placed on the importation of Chinese tea by Great Britain, early in February, caused considerable confusion among British tea exporters and, naturally, affected the native sellers also, with the result that large quantities were diverted to the United States. The shipping problem and the high rate of silver values have been additional burdens to the tea trade.

The following table shows the quantities of tea exported to the principal foreign countries during the past two years:

Countries.	1916	1917
BLACK TEA.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Australia	1,467	267
British America	566,533	857,333
British India	24,267	11,467
Denmark	267	597,600
France	287,333	319,067
Great Britain	4,870,267	1,742,400
Japan, including Taiwan and Chosen	51,800	361,333
Russia	16,314,533	8,532,400
United States	6,940,000	9,691,867
All other countries	1,752,800	187,999
Total	30,812,267	22,301,733
BRICK TEA, BLACK AND GREEN.		
Hongkong	266	.....
India	1,467	.....
Russia	53,755,867	27,887,733
Japan	.....	37,867
Total	53,757,600	27,925,600

Countries.	1916	1917
GREEN TEA.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
British America	708,533	516,000
British India	1,345,867	4,227,733
France	2,554,667	2,090,133
Great Britain	6,198,400	1,650,267
Japan	10,800	430,667
Russia	14,066,400	3,200,933
United States	8,541,600	12,057,867
All other countries	2,391,333	1,178,667
Total	35,817,600	25,382,267
LEAF, TABLET, AND DUST TEA.		
France	9,067	1,733
Great Britain	42,000	185,733
Hongkong	.....	777,467
Japan	.....	.....
Russia	3,402,400	1,211,867
United States	800,533	366,667
All other countries	56,133	81,333
Total	4,310,133	2,624,800

List of Principal Foreign Articles Imported.

The gross value of the principal foreign articles imported into Shanghai during 1916 and 1917 is shown in the accompanying table, the figures being taken from the Chinese Maritime Customs:

Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Automobiles and accessories	.....	$448,789	.....	$638,554
Bags:				
Cotton, number	5,011,762	234,168	6,319,542	478,831
Gunny, do	12,664,874	1,089,224	8,545,934	1,420,021
Belting, machine	.....	371,617	.....	230,295
Benzine, gallons	243,297	84,035	651,602	225,976
Books, printed	.....	169,166	.....	269,169
Butter, pounds	704,667	262,654	636,800	301,547
Candle-making materials: Stearin, tons	1,029	301,351	706	243,745
Candles, pounds	1,548,667	144,311	3,283,733	452,170
Canned goods:				
Fruits and vegetables	.....	88,047	.....	119,457
Meats	.....	40,194	.....	22,010
Milk, condensed and sterilized, and evaporated cream, dozens	322,090	458,074	427,732	617,948
Cigarettes, first and second quality, thousands	3,697,636	12,797,604	3,976,311	16,916,584
Cigars, do	21,047	397,662	30,092	445,060
Clocks, number	113,107	148,130	128,407	213,257
Coal:				
Hongay (Tongking), tons	25,934	257,774	9,674	118,410
Japan, do	834,482	4,147,209	909,746	9,279,409
Coffee, pounds	672,288	105,246	2,380,794	403,764
Cotton, raw, do	51,967,067	6,453,666	36,977,200	6,194,975
Cotton goods:				
Brocades, italians, satins, etc., white, pieces	46,916	161,020	118,628	572,093
Drills—				
American, do	74,535	261,904	2,250	9,390
English, do	3,717	15,895	6,097	38,134
Japanese, do	141,665	380,594	263,775	1,007,435
Dyed cottons—				
Italians, plain, fast black, pieces	663,206	2,774,134	693,093	3,895,321
Lastings, plain, black, do	42,419	149,678	62,292	321,502
Venetians, do	302,243	1,835,049	200,536	1,712,056
Italians, plain, colored, do	52,961	199,598	116,576	607,617
Venetians, plain, colored, do	66,180	421,542	71,451	644,259
Sateens, plain, colored, do	65,130	290,235	111,979	617,874
Venetians, figured, do	22,288	156,366	30,663	266,976
Flannelettes, plain, dyed, and printed 30 yards:				
American, do	141	408	25,434	104,030
English, do	2,598	6,607	7,966	34,533
Japanese, do	261,150	798,186	329,474	1,303,926
Handkerchiefs, dozen	1,181,377	402,287	912,098	388,810

Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton goods—Continued.				
Jeans—				
American ..... pieces..	.....	.....	2,250	$9,930
English ..... do....	84,257	$277,066	6,097	38,314
Japanese ..... do....	361,250	1,098,150	263,775	1,007,435
Sheetings—				
American ..... do....	400,200	1,315,632	65,100	254,320
English ..... do....	51,389	175,340	65,275	295,617
Japanese ..... do....	182,300	501,337	655,945	2,426,593
Shirtings—				
Gray, plain—				
English ..... do....	1,258,726	3,383,502	1,252,562	4,352,335
Japanese ..... do....	214,303	603,513	655,126	2,231,471
White, plain—				
Dutch ..... do....	9,597	35,295	12,475	62,477
English ..... do....	2,830,465	9,120,302	1,900,971	8,279,489
Japanese ..... do....	154,877	506,651	243,417	1,117,284
T cloths—				
English ..... do....	280,551	742,647	230,990	789,349
Japanese ..... do....	177,027	282,680	148,260	343,821
Thread on spools of 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 yards, spools	177,027	427,794	70,515	426,345
Velvets and velveteens ..... yards..	1,012,816	210,282	2,628,095	875,569
Yarn, gray and bleached—				
Indian ..... pounds..	77,025,333	11,445,735	74,805,733	10,223,680
Japanese ..... do....	51,048,000	7,975,642	35,942,667	7,536,692
Dyes:				
Aniline	.....	138,651	.....	538,708
Paints	.....	283,851	.....	202,741
Electrical materials:				
Cables	.....	161,905	.....	100,082
Fans and accessories	.....	71,679	.....	112,218
Insulated and vulcanized wire	.....	216,206	.....	416,972
Lamps and accessories	.....	411,161	.....	374,951
Motors and parts	.....	89,247	.....	68,389
Enameled ware: Basins ..... dozens..	98,913	131,123	74,261	58,941
Fish, salted ..... tons..	17,268	858,783	20,466	1,189,925
Flour, wheat ..... barrels of 196 pounds..	11,669	74,416	15,922	93,447
Garters and suspenders	.....	124,876	.....	272,710
Gasoline ..... gallons..	179,815	78,194	128,880	88,077
Glass, window	.....	565,364	.....	511,207
Graphophones and accessories	.....	81,846	.....	95,457
Haberdashery	.....	295,681	.....	278,905
Hosiery ..... dozens..	222,463	82,830	84,306	93,122
Lamps and lampware	.....	140,691	.....	292,049
Leather:				
Calf, kid and colored ..... pounds..	59,867	143,809	87,067	277,418
Cow (Hongkong and Straits) ..... do....	2,491,467	920,374	3,335,733	1,213,398
Sole ..... do....	231,467	100,655	637,067	344,707
Locks and padlocks	.....	117,844	.....	85,013
Lumber, planks and logs:				
Hardwood ..... cubic feet..	975,360	331,235	1,333,345	578,005
Softwood ..... square feet..	74,930,999	1,986,091	45,421,100	1,990,091
Machinery:				
Cotton and spinning	.....	1,081,413	.....	887,273
Electric power station	.....	89,021	.....	450,099
Flour mills	.....	140,938	.....	45,689
Ice and refrigerating	.....	28,444	.....	200,402
Propelling (boilers, turbines)	.....	190,793	.....	249,298
Machines, sewing and knitting ..... number..	6,238	127,369	7,044	210,944
Match-making materials: Paraffin wax ..... tons..	8,207	1,071,498	9,976	1,784,873
Matches, Japanese, large and small ..... gross..	2,761,121	804,462	2,339,101	790,025
Medicines	.....	834,395	.....	1,179,226
Metals, and manufactures of:				
Brass sheets and plates ..... tons..	113	59,429	185	116,857
Copper—				
Ingots and slabs ..... do....	105	44,180	314	195,622
Sheets and plates ..... do....	122	56,585	213	142,215
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Angles ..... do....	2,271	172,549	3,338	326,964
Bars ..... do....	12,388	883,485	8,793	850,274
Hoops ..... do....	3,169	335,945	3,161	430,962
Nails, cut and wire ..... do....	11,539	1,184,553	6,287	1,129,805
Pipes and tubes, cast ..... do....	2,838	262,873	2,657	252,784
Sheets and plates ..... do....	12,376	977,485	14,749	1,905,619
Iron, galvanized—				
Sheets—				
Corrugated ..... tons..	654	83,057	166	101,833
Plain ..... do....	4,103	624,548	777	178,429
Wire, rope and shorts ..... do....	3,432	388,105	3,314	460,398
Lead, in pigs and bars ..... do....	3,675	608,660	2,791	480,108

Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals, and manufacturers of—Continued.				
Tin in slabs.....tons..	395	$235,365	222	$305,694
Tinned plates.....do....	14,339	1,622,246	10,688	1,542,527
Zinc sheets.....do....	356	137,210	278	119,082
Needles.....thousands..	285,055	178,110	428,315	402,122
Oils:				
Lubricating.....gallons..	2,589,915	677,891	1,738,933	530,340
Kerosene—				
American.....do....	32,691,716	5,568,704	17,839,435	4,038,404
Borneo.....do....	2,319,180	288,147	2,766,039	423,204
Sumatra.....do....	6,610,846	828,763	17,391,441	2,660,890
Opium (Malwa, Patna, and Benares).....pounds..	135,941	7,581,268	107,886	5,729,948
Paper:				
Bank note.....	.....	126,183	.....	100,471
Cap.....pounds..	13,127,067	886,731	2,483,333	210,992
Cigarette.....	.....	262,781	.....	530,429
Enameled.....	.....	320,889	.....	291,908
Printing—				
Calendered and sized.....pounds..	8,132,667	701,349	4,525,067	463,937
Uncalendered and unsized.....do....	18,208,533	1,061,300	8,295,333	616,496
Paper-making materials: Wood pulp.....do....	7,268,400	243,477	8,436,800	432,242
Photographic materials.....	.....	139,332	.....	109,268
Piece goods, miscellaneous:				
Artificial silk fancies.....	.....	141,491	.....	316,232
Canvas.....yards..	490,795	106,000	402,016	101,284
Cotton duck.....do....	440,900	76,680	655,891	147,558
Gunny and Hessian cloth.....do....	6,248,852	507,240	3,551,818	362,286
Silk piece goods—				
Brocaded.....	.....	413,112	.....	423,003
Mixtures—				
Plain.....	.....	301,079	.....	478,073
Brocaded.....	.....	71,583	.....	217,518
Porcelain ware, all kinds.....	.....	162,772	.....	279,432
Printing ink.....pounds..	685,867	180,202	670,933	165,360
Provisions.....	.....	136,265	.....	164,418
Singlets and drawers, all kinds.....	.....	198,326	.....	262,886
Soap.....	.....	1,695,500	.....	1,915,241
Socks, cotton.....dozen pairs..	510,056	447,600	874,829	882,615
Soda ash.....tons..	12,861	639,166	11,032	506,362
Stationery: Account books, blank books, etc.....	.....	247,830	.....	262,186
Sugar, all kinds.....tons..	124,134	10,679,091	141,775	15,938,395
Telegraph and telephone materials.....	.....	249,067	.....	249,137
Tobacco, leaf.....pounds..	11,728,267	1,682,513	10,635,733	2,284,034
Typewriters and accessories.....	.....	162,884	.....	83,353
Umbrellas.....number..	.....	640,154	.....	720,771
Watches.....	.....	75,991	.....	189,499
Wines, all kinds.....	.....	969,722	.....	883,012
Woolen and cotton mixtures:				
Alpacas, lusters, and Orleans.....yards..	144,938	48,566	237,502	112,843
Union and poncho cloth.....do....	81,185	52,647	202,012	158,248
Woolen goods:				
Coatings.....do....	87,812	126,690	168,877	273,015
Lastings, plain, figured, and crêped.....pieces..	7,860	126,888	3,400	75,706
Serges.....yards..	94,241	126,198	149,639	248,490
Suitings.....do....	91,248	138,293	134,840	268,161
Wool, Berlin.....pounds..	291,600	257,440	242,267	556,002
Parcel post (not classified).....	.....	830,332	.....	1,506,611
All other articles.....	.....	38,322,323	.....	47,682,559
Total.....	.....	171,486,875	.....	214,287,709

Imports of Chinese Products Into Shanghai.

The accompanying table of gross imports into Shanghai of Chinese products is submitted. These came chiefly from northern and Yangtze ports; about two-thirds of them are reexported to foreign countries and are included in the table of exports from this port:

Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antimony, regulus and crude.....tons..	23,427	$9,227,129	24,047	$5,862,073
Beans, all kinds.....bushels of 60 pounds..	5,106,902	3,686,270	4,851,010	5,972,982
Cereals: Wheat.....do....	3,916,280	3,531,966	5,165,355	5,618,835
Cigarettes.....pounds..	3,826,533	1,085,639	3,940,266	1,640,278
Coal.....tons..	680,777	2,548,772	758,825	3,676,506

Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton:				
Raw.....pounds..	149,004,000	$18,299,845	145,260,400	$24,669,573
Yarn.....do....	6,179,333	983,873	12,535,733	3,485,906
Egg, yolk and albumen.....do....	19,145,066	3,408,001	21,516,267	6,006,849
Fibers:				
Hemp.....tons..	7,383	1,157,963	8,159	1,506,902
Ramie.....do....	16,465	2,737,127	21,204	4,185,046
Grass cloth, coarse and fine.....pounds..	1,821,067	1,294,203	1,819,733	1,268,702
Flour, mill.....barrels of 196 pounds..	195,879	1,091,940	213,918	1,497,132
Hides, cow.....pounds..	30,879,467	8,170,081	32,342,667	10,104,988
Iron, pig.....tons..	25,558	531,543	33,657	861,650
Leather, cow.....do....	3,726,133	1,238,632	3,654,267	1,489,115
Nuts: Peanuts.....pounds..	136,343,500	2,762,688	59,060,000	1,930,942
Oil, wood.....gallons..	8,375,833	4,351,102	6,362,467	4,641,446
Seed:				
Rape.....tons..	28,618	1,119,193	22,201	1,245,192
Sesame.....do....	66,658	3,544,660	25,296	1,942,930
Silk:				
Raw—				
White.....pounds..	2,867,867	11,331,505	2,800,133	14,297,773
Yellow.....do....	2,454,933	6,436,213	2,537,067	8,095,930
Wild.....do....	1,237,467	2,501,955	1,464,800	3,865,954
Pongees.....do....	2,524,400	4,658,637	2,074,667	5,851,413
Skins, goat, untanned.....pieces..	7,228,899	2,899,307	6,725,169	5,729,558
Straw braid.....pounds..	4,205,733	1,299,332	2,798,000	1,127,111
Tallow, vegetable.....tons..	23,493	3,359,707	12,887	2,397,612
Tea:				
Black.....pounds..	29,701,600	5,838,147	21,929,200	5,390,076
Green.....do....	38,766,667	11,865,606	37,028,533	10,781,894
Tobacco, leaf and prepared.....do....	32,828,134	2,811,788	42,572,267	5,148,957
Wool, sheep's.....do....	29,104,933	5,789,444	28,543,067	6,642,085
All other articles.....	.....	66,190,707	.....	73,086,137
Total.....	.....	195,749,972	.....	229,931,547

Chief Exports From Shanghai.

The following table shows the principal articles (including re-exports) exported from the port of Shanghai:

Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans:				
Black.....tons..	7,417	$185,140	5,919	$196,299
Broad.....do....	45,627	848,261	54,355	1,130,751
Green.....do....	23,809	814,578	14,730	567,089
Yellow.....do....	56,548	1,632,713	62,291	2,176,066
Bristles.....pounds..	6,556,933	3,261,960	6,642,267	4,459,657
Cigarettes.....	.....	4,840,121	.....	7,106,809
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Raw.....do....	106,000,267	13,465,479	112,492,800	20,482,282
Nankeens.....do....	13,415,200	4,397,229	13,107,200	5,151,294
Sheetings.....pieces..	911,548	3,806,992	1,068,780	5,515,688
Yarn.....pounds..	108,397,733	22,417,104	133,161,867	36,705,092
Eggs, albumen and yolk.....do....	31,950,040	5,646,898	44,108,666	10,493,415
Fibers: Ramie.....tons..	15,777	2,611,716	19,456	3,928,913
Flour: Shanghai mill, wheat..barrels of 196 pounds..	1,868,541	8,196,899	2,029,056	11,012,726
Hides:				
Buffalo.....pounds..	6,515,067	849,799	6,440,933	917,748
Cow.....do....	31,430,133	8,307,879	39,406,933	12,229,537
Metals: Antimony, regulus and crude.....tons..	23,417	9,222,119	37,387	5,845,870
Oils:				
Cottonseed.....pounds..	14,607,333	692,908	11,219,600	677,584
Peanut.....do....	44,302,533	2,826,784	37,038,600	2,992,321
Wood.....do....	60,080,933	3,901,066	42,236,400	3,859,549
Peanuts:				
In shells.....do....	9,322,533	187,680	3,767,600	95,856
Kernels.....do....	251,349,600	6,844,968	217,651,333	7,393,956
Rice.....tons..	124,401	4,422,116	154,671	6,037,505
Seeds:				
Rape.....pounds..	70,163,867	1,382,231	47,235,733	1,325,073
Sesame.....do....	183,113,600	5,020,627	31,285,333	1,136,275

Articles.		1916		1917	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk, and manufactures of:					
Piece goods	pounds	1,498,400	$7,140,206	1,252,267	$7,459,749
Pongees			4,699,090		5,457,367
Raw—					
White	pounds	6,511,200	29,601,680	6,368,000	37,231,352
Yellow	do	2,340,800	5,975,228	2,543,600	7,813,215
Wild	do	1,491,267	3,011,055	1,620,800	4,335,524
Cocoons	do	3,119,733	1,689,592	3,933,733	1,624,535
Waste, cocoon refuse	do	18,463,690	5,274,787	12,585,200	4,465,479
Skins, goat, untanned	pieces	7,723,914	3,556,710	9,585,482	6,824,889
Straw braid	pounds	4,991,933	1,631,461	2,809,333	1,129,915
Tallow:					
Animal	tons	16,161	2,521,328	7,008	1,481,177
Vegetable	do	18,193	2,602,233	10,475	1,918,903
Tea:					
Black	pounds	29,651,200	6,185,497	23,364,267	5,743,853
Green	do	39,495,200	12,067,319	27,772,267	9,840,789
Wool:					
Camel's hair	do	3,113,867	708,341	3,382,667	986,991
Sheep's	do	33,746,133	6,677,088	29,860,533	6,977,378
All other articles			59,123,046		70,133,576
Total			268,163,928		324,922,047

Increases and Decreases in Exports—Silk, Beans, and Cotton.

The exports of silk pongees increased in United States currency by $758,277 but, expressed in the local medium, show a decrease of 422,814 haikwan taels; Hongkong, Great Britain, and the United States were the largest buyers.

Silk piece-goods exports declined by 246,133 pounds, though the value in United States currency showed an increase of $319,000. Hongkong and Japan were the leading importing countries, while certain quantities went also to the Straits Settlements and Dutch Indies.

Yellow beans, more commonly known as soy beans, increased by 2,643 tons, and in value by $543,353. Most of these, however, were transshipments from northern to southern ports.

Bristles advanced by $1,197,697, the increased quantity being only 85,334 pounds; quantities to the United States more than doubled, and other large buyers were Great Britain and Japan.

Raw cotton rose from 106,000,267 to 112,492,800 pounds, and the value from $13,465,479 to $20,482,282. The high price ruling throughout the world has stimulated the exportation of this commodity; shipments to America almost trebled, and large quantities were taken by Japan.

Cotton-yarn exports increased in value by $14,287,988, and in quantity 24,764,134 pounds; Shanghai practically supplied the whole of China with its yarn, and quantities were taken by Great Britain, Hongkong, and Russia.

Egg albumen and yolk advanced $4,846,517, and the quantity by 12,158,626 pounds. This increase would surely have been much greater had it not been for an order against importation into the United States, which went into effect during the latter part of the year. America and Great Britain were the largest purchasers.

Flour Exports Increased.

Flour exports increased by 160,555 barrrels, and in value $2,845,827. In the flour trade the foreign article has been practically eliminated. While, for some time, native flour had been per-

mitted to be exported to foreign countries, ostensibly for the relief of Chinese emigrants abroad, the permission had not been accorded to foreign merchants until a notice was issued on April 9, permitting the exportation of Shanghai mill flour under huchao (permit) issued by the superintendent of customs. It has, however, to pay an export duty of $0.40 Mexican (about $0.24 at par value of the peso) per bag of 50 pounds. This permission to export abroad is subject to cancellation after notice of 21 days.

Shanghai flour has been in great demand, especially from the outports. The following figures show the shipments of one week in June: To Tientsin, Chefoo, and Tsingtau, 56,915 sacks; to Chinwangtao, 3,000; to Dairen, 15,100; to Hongkong and Canton, 11,500; to Swatow and Amoy, 29,750; and to Wenchow, 7,700 sacks.

Shipments of Peanuts, Skins, Straw Braid, and Sheep's Wool.

Peanut exports decreased by 33,698,267 pounds, rape seeds by 22,928,134 pounds, and sesame seeds by 151,828,267 pounds. The shipping situation would account for the decrease of these export products, as shipping companies give preference to such goods as silks, etc., which pay better rates of freight.

Exports of goatskins advanced by 1,861,538 pieces, valued at $3,268,179, and the value of shipments to the United States was twice as large as in 1916. Demand was not so brisk, and prices were lower, especially at the opening of the season, though closing firm at the end of the year.

Straw-braid exports declined $501,546; Japan, France, and Great Britain were the principal buyers. Animal and vegetable tallow decreased by 16,871 tons; shipments went principally to Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and Italy.

Sheep's wool exports dropped by 3,885,600 pounds, though larger quantities went to America. In spite of high prices in the United States, Chinese dealers did not benefit, owing to the appreciation of silver value.

Customs Revenue.

The Shanghai Maritime Customs revenue for 1917 showed an increase in United States currency of $2,058,766; in haikwan taels, a decrease of 109,945. The following table shows the sources from which the revenue was derived, the total being given in haikwan taels as well as in United States currency:

Sources of revenue.	1915	1916	1917
Import duty	$3,676,619	$5,381,500	$6,332,824
Export duty	1,448,740	1,999,987	2,771,269
Coast trade	610,741	829,015	1,025,960
Opium trade	172,649	72,322	73,949
Opium likin	431,708	180,829	184,879
Tonnage dues	437,855	601,399	659,466
Transit dues	204,988	315,046	390,517
Total	6,983,300	9,380,098	11,438,864
Total, haikwan taels	11,410,621	11,324,518	11,214,573

High Price of Silver—Banking.

While silver rose in 1916 to a then unprecedented level it attained a point almost incredible in 1917, being higher than the

average rate ruling in 1885, when the prices of domestic commodities in Shanghai were about only one-third of the prices of to-day.

The opening rate of exchange for 1917 was $81.75 United States currency for 100 Shanghai taels, and the closing rate was $102.25. The highest point reached was $116 in September.

Gold imports into Shanghai, practically all from Japan, amounted to $12,958,990, as against $16,204,371 in 1916; exports decreased from $6,080,271 in 1916 to $3,698,308 in 1917. Silver imports were $18,904,597 (chiefly from America, Japan, and Hongkong), as against $6,138,115 in 1916; exports were $42,783,071, as against $37,432,189 the year previous.

The outstanding feature of the year was the increasing prominence of Japanese in all classes of business; new Japanese banks opened branches here and were keen buyers of export bills, for which the rates were cut to such an extent that, at times, competition with them by the other banks was impossible. In this connection it may be stated that the International Banking Corporation (head office, 55 Wall Street, New York) has been established in China for several years and transacts all kinds of banking and exchange business.

Scarcity of Silver—New Decimal Coins.

The scarcity of silver has been the subject of negotiations between the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce (international). The foreign banks were of the opinion that there need be no anxiety, as the local holdings of silver on February 13, 1917, were 22,000,000 taels and $15,000,000 Mexican, and assured the native merchants that nothing will be done that will injure the local money market; and that no efflux of silver from China will take place, if the Chinese themselves will refrain from gambling on exchange.

New coins of 50, 20, and 10 cent denominations were reported to have been put into circulation during the year, and they were to be accepted by all Government offices at their full value, no discount being allowed. They were to be distributed through the Bank of China for circulation in Chihli, Shantung, and Honan, but should be accepted anywhere in China. They were, however, not seen to any extent in Shanghai, and it is doubtful whether the local exchange shops would accept them, as it would practically do away with their means of livelihood. In this connection it may be stated that for one Mexican dollar the exchange is generally 112 to 114 cents small coin in Shanghai.

A petition was submitted to the Taoyin of Shanghai and the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs in May requesting that an embargo be placed on the export of silver, as the continual outward shipment of silver seriously affected the tea and silk trades. It also requested that the mint at Nanking should turn out more silver dollars, and suggested that at least $4,200,000 should be turned out at once, monthly, so that by the beginning of July the merchants would have enough silver to make their purchases of silk and tea.

Declared Exports from Shanghai to the United States.

The articles of declared export from Shanghai to the United States and possessions for 1917 are given in the following table:

Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Antimony:				
Crude ..... pounds..	1,869,456	$302,290	448,018	$38,192
Regulus ..... do....	1,883,400	457,027	1,627,224	250,792
Art, works of:				
Antique porcelains	.....	357,985	.....	155,391
Bronzes and brasses	.....	6,761	.....	5,717
Embroideries	.....	7,831	.....	11,751
Jade, and other stone ornaments	.....	5,438	.....	64,645
Pictures and paintings	.....	13,967	.....	19,857
All other art works	.....	13,058	.....	28,615
Bristles ..... pounds..	287,316	167,861	526,562	432,178
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:				
Albumen ..... do....	1,886,377	1,003,214	3,686,479	2,635,649
Camphor ..... do....	67,792	25,698	191,455	105,694
Cantharides ..... do....	10,964	9,203	3,948	3,318
Dyes—				
Aniline ..... do....	201,771	540,227	4,262	52,860
Indigo paste ..... do....	406,466	546,471	2,400	3,172
Gallnuts ..... do....	722,398	103,125	931,895	192,562
Musk ..... ounces..	7,892	79,711	10,392	147,214
Rhubarb ..... pounds..	121,296	18,956	276,470	54,816
Soda, benzoate of ..... do....	15,941	68,059	224	1,076
Copper slabs ..... do....	.....	.....	448,000	120,950
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Laces, embroideries, etc	.....	67,032	.....	563,888
Raw ..... pounds..	2,591,048	372,381	6,761,227	1,609,477
Waste ..... do....	1,745,077	110,120	1,137,365	99,171
Waste yarn ..... do....	66,888	8,138	80,928	8,453
Earthenware: Chinaware	.....	46,320	.....	113,025
Eggs:				
Dried ..... pounds..	291,944	47,090	2,342,487	434,238
Fresh ..... dozens..	467,650	83,372	229,830	48,078
Frozen ..... pounds..	300,000	36,334	1,787,464	235,036
Yolks, dry ..... do....	2,785,415	507,963	5,381,192	1,599,266
Feathers and downs ..... do....	1,861,449	425,491	3,490,101	763,905
Fibers:				
China grass ..... tons..	70	14,961	174	58,473
Hemp ..... do....	15	4,644	294	84,927
Vegetable ..... do....	460	85,140	438	116,061
Fruits and nuts:				
Peanuts—				
Shelled ..... pounds..	509,559	22,340	537,791	33,204
Unshelled ..... do....	391,975	18,014	1,215,688	59,867
Walnuts—				
Shelled ..... do....	572,540	44,578	144,549	18,292
Unshelled ..... do....	813,182	67,725	258,530	20,335
Furs:				
Dressed, dog mats	.....	175,703	.....	87,739
Undressed—				
Cat	.....	32,678	.....	11,626
Deer and doe	.....	154,545	.....	559,073
Goat	.....	3,145,669	.....	6,873,503
Leopard	.....	18,316	.....	14,143
Marmot	.....	17,908	.....	24,365
Rabbit	.....	26,545	.....	12,048
Raccoon	.....	15,793	.....	1,893
Sheep and lamb	.....	241,432	.....	113,646
Tiger	.....	6,286	.....	9,883
Weasel	.....	32,055	.....	78,314
Glassware	.....	34	.....	9,948
Grease and oils:				
Animal tallow ..... pounds..	.....	.....	75,601	13,004
Vegetable tallow ..... do....	1,380,093	102,012	1,203,325	191,908
Hair:				
Horse, including combings ..... do....	50,258	6,863	48,725	7,402
Human—				
Cleaned ..... do....	53,977	20,207	163,215	57,413
Combings and waste ..... do....	99,275	16,450	463,457	147,771
Hair nets	.....	89,286	.....	241,104
Hats, rush, straw, and wood shaving	.....	300,897	.....	288,046
Hides:				
Buffalo—				
Dry ..... pieces ...	82,720	.....	37,182	.....
Dry ..... pounds..	2,396,212	522,887	1,433,448	436,623
Salted ..... pieces ...	10,732	.....	159	.....
Salted ..... pounds..	627,704	93,141	12,259	1,691
Cow—				
Dry ..... pieces ...	386,140	.....	317,107	.....
Dry ..... pounds..	4,255,710	1,446,572	3,811,149	1,735,380
Salted ..... pieces ...	63,684	.....	80,058	.....
Salted ..... pounds..	2,038,203	432,110	6,649,793	966,395

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Articles.	1916		1917	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.				
Household and personal effects		$26,881		$17,628
Iron, pig tons	8,658	152,472	3,492	65,473
Hog casings		181,594		466,606
Oils, vegetable:				
Bean pounds	319,018	27,977	183,591	27,289
Castor gallons	33,516	63,113	79,280	125,892
Cottonseed pounds	10,831,673	680,663	7,387,423	758,524
Peanut gallons	183,522	111,101	836,728	853,638
Rape pounds	101,995	16,645	779,685	103,861
Wood gallons	26,893	18,421	177,255	65,666
Silk, and manufactures of:				
Cocoons pounds	33,972	27,163	113,682	114,205
Pongees do		695,647		1,204,371
Raw do	3,268,356	15,295,861	3,143,059	17,689,981
Wild do	1,026,843	1,895,932	981,775	3,010,003
Waste do	2,479,526	1,233,349	1,486,138	1,132,050
Stones, semiprecious		11,933		30,616
Soapstone ornaments		18,393		10,389
Straw braids		205,259		136,705
Tea pounds	12,607,938	2,596,312	17,748,847	4,567,748
Tea sweepings do	300,000	38,422	300,500	41,274
Tobacco leaf do	808,508	127,995	6,125,444	1,292,816
Vegetables: Peas bushels	40,108	86,414	146,003	315,614
Wool:				
Goat pounds	300,028	18,454	13,624	1,473
Sheep do	7,724,031	1,806,526	8,761,397	2,730,224
Wool carpets square feet	47,341	29,790	64,254	50,024
All other articles		968,938		330,835
Total		38,664,515		57,246,056
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Candles		6,160		3,106
Cotton manufactures:				
Cloth		1,150		67,503
Laces		922		12,038
Nankeens pounds	9,904	4,816	82,150	27,262
Flour barrels	1,337	8,602	102	603
Household effects		3,971		2,161
Iron and steel and manufactures		18,057		3,584
Meat and dairy products:				
Canned meats		2,320		5,068
Hams pounds	417,649	70,698	514,763	180,664
Milk, sterilized do	37,677	2,716	7,685	658
Oils:				
Lubricating gallons			1,000	898
Liquid fuel tons			500	10,712
Vegetable, peanut pounds	130,482	7,013	1,628	1,626
Paper: Cigarette books do	250	193	3,600	752
Photographic: Cinema films linear feet	32,815	421	35,545	3,198
Silk, raw pounds	12,619	36,130	17,375	72,891
Silk and manufactures of:				
Piece goods		6,912		19,380
Pongees		803		4,983
Soap		1,218		4,245
Straw braids		5,300		329
All other articles		26,446		29,498
Total		203,848		451,102
TO HAWAII.				
Chinaware		2,721		1,427
Iron, pig tons	150	5,229	125	6,049
Meat and dairy products:				
Canned meat		374		5,769
Ham pounds			1,517	381
Oil, peanut do			25,920	3,076
Tea do	7,600	1,163	2,000	377
All other articles		871		793
Total		10,358		17,872

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